McGill Daily

VOL VIII. No. 104. MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919. PRICE TWO CENTS

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OLD McGILL GOT REVENGE ON VICTORIA

Condition of Ice Prevented Great Speed.

MARGIN WAS TWO.

Flanagan Scored Four — Heney Put Up Great Game on Defence.

Getting their revenge in full for two previous defeats, the Red and White last night trimmed Victorias by a score of 6-4. The margin about represents the quality of play put up by the teams. The ice was, of course, soft, and this prevented the men showing their top speed, but some pretty hockey was displayed none the less, particularly in the second period. Unfortunately, the indifferent condition of the ice had not the best effect on the temper of the teams, and a good deal of hard checking resulted.

First Period.

The game opened with Victorias pressing hard, and the McGill men were slow in getting started. After seven minutes of play, "Sig" Slater, the star forward of the "Vics," opened the scoring by putting one past Lally. Although the college boys worked hard to even up, their efforts were unavailing, and Victorias seemed to have a good chance of winning out, as they showed more speed than their opponents. The latter proved, however, that they had the greater staying power. Russell, of the Victorias, was hurt early in the contest, and had to retire.

Second Period.

Victorias again started off with a rush, and it was but two minutes before Slater took a pass from Anderson and lodged the puck in the corner of the net with a pretty shot. The Red and White refused to become flurried, and proceeded to wear the Victoria men down by close checking. Gallery had a chance to shoot, and sent in a bullet-like one that caught the corner of the goal and placed McGill in the running. Two and a half minutes later Heney, the speedy defence man, won clear and made a great rush down the ice. He drew out the opposing defence in neat fashion and passed the rubber across to Flanagan, who gave Laird no chance to save. The score was now tied, 2-2. Victorias rallied and played hard after this goal, and the play became increasingly rough, several of the layers on both

(Continued on Page 3)

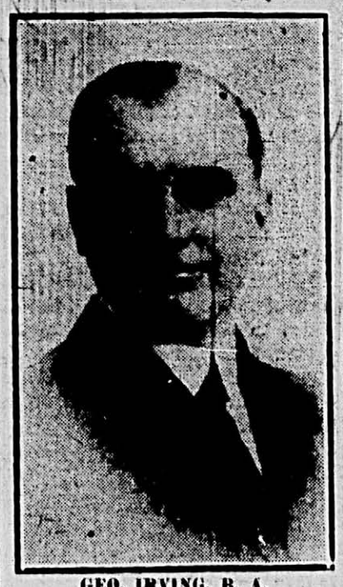
BASKETBALL TEAM IS OUT FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

McGill Seniors Will Play North Branch on Saturday Night.

The Senior Basketball Team is out to win on Saturday night in their game with North Branch Y.M.C.A., on the latter's floor, 2300 Park Avenue, and each player is practising faithfully and keeping in A1 condition for this all-important game, which, if it results in a win for McGill, will give them the championship. Captain Geo. Upham is working hard to strengthen the scoring, which appears to be the weak point. Lou. Kern and Doug. Hyndman were also at Tuesday's practice, and both are locating the basket with greater accuracy than in previous practices this season. Hay was absent, the big fellow suffering from infected arm. Art Young was missed, and we hope he will be on hand tonight, for when "Art" is shooting well, he can put the ball in from any angle. Monty was given a pass for the evening to be with the boys of his old regiment, and he also is expected out to-night. Carl Forbes is showing up better at every practice, and he will be carried with the Senior team on Saturday. The practice to-night will be mainly shooting and passing in close quarters. This may be the last chance that any student will be able to see the Senior team in action, and, furthermore, support will be a great asset on Saturday evening, and don't forget, fellows, that McGill has a college yell. Will someone volunteer to lead the cheers and yells. R. R. Fitzgerald has been suggested. The following are invited to turn out at to-night's practice, at 7.00 o'clock:

Montgomery	Leavitt (Capt.)
L. Kern	M. Kern
Hay	Brown
Upham (Capt.)	Laishley
Young	Forbes
Hyndman	Rapp

SPOKE ON "MISSIONS"



GEO. IRVING, B. A.

GEORGE IRVING SPOKE ON THE Y.M. AT McGILL

Mr. Charles Patterson and Mr. Geo. Irving at University Club.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING.

Mr. Patterson Gave Good Address on Christian Work in the East.

A very enjoyable time was spent by those who met at the University Club last evening when Mr. George Irving and Mr. Charles Patterson were guests of the McGill Y. M. C. A. The meeting took place around a well-spread dinner table, and the general theme of the after-dinner speeches was "Christian Missions."

Dinner over, the Chairman, Prof. Armstrong read the names of many who had sent their regrets at being unable to be present. This done the Chairman proceeded to introduce the speakers of the evening. In doing so he emphasized the need of leaders of mature thought and irrepressible spiritual activity. Such were the guests of the evening.

Mr. Patterson being announced, a figure once very familiar around McGill and known personally to many of the gratuates present, rose to his feet amid applause. He chose for his subject the new relation of the East to the world as a result of the war. One of the eastern nations, he pointed out, was one of the Big Five a peace conference. The reconstruction of eastern nations meant a rebirth in which native leaders would rise to give their people leadership. That problem of leadership, the speaker pointed out, was a moral one — a difficult task in the East. Interwoven with this problem was that of the student, since educated men are coming to the front in the East — as witness the last matriculation examination in Calcutta, when 13,000 wrote. But not only is Calcutta an educational centre, it is also a commercial and religious centre. English, too, is the language of intercourse in this large city and this in itself increases the task of students, many of whom know but little English. The problem especially in relation to caste is increased by the complexities of modern life — c. g., how can a man avoid coming into contact with some part of a cow when all the water he uses comes through pipes with leather washers? But the problem of enlightened moral leadership is increased ten-fold by the illiteracy of the women relatives back home in the provinces. This influence is practically always a reactionary one. "India will not be won," said Mr. Patterson, "till she gets a new grandmother." A great moral problem is ever present in Calcutta not only for adults but for youths. An enervating climate and an

(Continued on Page 3)

JUNIOR DANCE.

The Junior Dance Committee announce that there are a few tickets remaining, and these should be secured to-day to avoid disappointment.

Details about the dance will be published in Friday's Daily.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEAR GOOD PAPERS

United States Mercantile Marine Subject of Paper.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

Helpful Discussion Followed the Reading of the Papers.

The regular meeting of the Historical Society was held last night. In the absence of the president Mr. B. N. Holtham presided. A resolution of sympathy with Mr Grosjean, the president who has been laid aside through illnes was passed.

After which Mr A. D. McGibbon gave a paper on the United States Mercantile Marine. The second paper was given by Mr. A. I. Smith and his subject was the Nationalization of United States Railways. A good discussion followed the reading of the papers, after which refreshments were served. The papers are as under.

United States Mercantile Marine.

The earliest known marine exportation from what is now U. S. of America was made from New York. The Shipping from this place begun as early as 1610 when adventurous Dutchmen bartered gandy beads, jackknives or such like for furs. In 1613 the "Un Rust" meaning the Restless was built at N. Y. by Dutchmen.

This was New Yark's first ship. She was 44½ ft long and 16 tons burden and rendered good service in coastal explorations. The earliest known manifest of a vessel leaving from the Port of New York is in a report made. Nov. 4, 1626 to the States General of the Arrival in Amsterdam of the ship "'Arms of Amsterdam" which sailed from New Netherlands on the 23rd of September. Her cargo comprised 7,246 beaver skins with 1000 other mixed skins and considerable oak timber and hickory. The value of the cargo was between $25,000 and $50,000

Opening of coastwise trade began as early as 1627 and by 1635 relations between the Pilgrims and the Dutch were so cordial that New Amsterdam vessels were carrying tobacco and salt from West Indies and Virginia; sheep and cattle from Holland, to Boston. Holland with England's help overcome Spain's naval power and by the middle of the 17th century her com-

(Continued on Page 3)

EXCELLENT PRACTICE HELD BY WRESTLERS

Much Speed Shown — Special Practice to be Held on Saturday.

Last evening the usual wrestling practice was held in the basement of the Union. As the practice was a very important one, the men turned up a few minutes early, so as to be able to start on time.

After roll-call, Mr. Smith proceeded to show the method of taking an outer half Nelson in combination with different other throws. After each set of men had practised this throw some three or four times, the first counter was shown. This is done by locking the opponent's right arm above the elbow, drawing it close to the body and rolling. This in turn has a counter, where the one who is taking the hold drops flat on the stomach and prying up on the small of the other wrestler's back bends the latter's shoulders on the mat. However, if the under man is quick enough he will rol over and come out on top.

Following this was the outer arm throw, which is taken by drawing the under man's arms toward you and shoving his shoulders away, at the same time swinging around in front of him, pressing the forearm against his cheek. To this hold there are two counters. In the first, as soon as the upper man reaches for the outer arm, it shoots out sideways beyond his reach. The other is taken after he has the hold, and is done by bridging, drawing the left arm free and out.

Following this short demonstration, a general workout in the form of a wrestling bout was held. Much speed was shown to-night, and all promises fair for the smoker. After this practice the workers took their showers to cool off before leaving.

Wrestlers are given notice that a special practice is to be held in the Union on Saturday afternoon at 3.00 o'clock sharp. All wrestlers are requested to be present.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1919.

CYNICISM.

Many college men have developed the quality of insincerity in everyday thought and action to a high degree of perfection—or rather imperfection. No doubt, when confronted by the more vital questions, they are generally more truly themselves, but when it comes to the unimportant daily conduct and expression, they are highly artificial and insincere.

The result of such artificiality and insincerty is a kind of cynicism: and, no doubt, to the average student, the appellation of cynic is not a pleasant one.

The dictionary says that a cynic is "one who disbelieves in and sneers at disinterestedness and moral worth"—a definition which does not seem to apply closely to the state of mind of the average undergraduate, but which is similar in essential elements to the general attitude. College men almost invariably pretend to be sceptics. They show little faith in the aims and efforts of their fellows if those aims and efforts are outside a certain small sphere of approved activities; they outwardly place no trust in more serious endeavour where they are not concerned. They do not always attempt to see "from the other fellow's standpoint," and so they stand aside and take no part—and show less interest. As a result, they sometimes are artificial and superficial in their criticisms, and generally cynical in their attitude.

Such an attitude is not an inherent part of the undergraduate nature, it is the result of circumstances. So many students choose to suppress their natural feelings and emotions, cloaking them under a show of sophistication and worldly wisdom which in most cases is entirely unreal.

They think it more or less of a disgrace to allow their true thoughts and opinions to seep through to the surface. In their eyes, to criticize destructively is to display wisdom and insight, whereas to appreciate is a sign of weak will or poor judgment. Just the opposite is more likely to be true, for it must be remembered that it takes far less insight and wisdom to be a destructive critic. But as long as college men refuse to let their real emotions manifest themselves, and as long as they insist on exhibiting a false set of sentiments and ideas to their fellows, such opinions will dominate and false cynicism will remain.

BASKETBALL.

On Saturday, the Senior Basketball Team will play North Branch Y.M.C.A., on the North Branch Gym. Should they win, another championship will be brought back to Old McGill.

Now, it has been proved repeatedly that the presence of a good Rooters' Club has a lot to do with the outcome of a game. The team are doing their best, and the students who possibly can ought to be out on Saturday to show by their presence that they also are interested.

AT THE SHOW

THE IMPERIAL.

The pictures at the Imperial this week are of great interest to all. Nearly everybody has read Anna Hegan Rice's book, "Lovey Mary," and, consequently, every bit of acting is appreciated by the audience. Marguerite Clark takes the role of Lovey Mary, and makes a delightful heroine. The picture is as far as possible true to the story, and the frequent moments of comedy are balanced by the moments of sincere pathos. The picture, as all pictures do, ends happily, though a little different from the story.

One of Montgomery Flagg's satirical comedies, entited "One Born Every Minute," keeps the audience in intermittent laughter.

A picture of interest is that of the return of the 42nd from overseas. Many well-known places will be noticed, and one or two McGill men recognized by the careful observer.

The music, as usual, was good and also varied, the orchestra rendering Gondoliers and also Rigletto. Miss Jane Holder, the contralto this week, sang the chorus and two verses from Rigletto, and, for an encore, "The Minstrel Boy to the War Has Gone."

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R. V. C. SECTION

JUNIORS VICTORS IN INTER-CLASS DEBATES

Juniors Won Last Debate of Series from Freshmen.

The Delta Sigma Society had a very successful meeting yesterday afternoon when the decisive debate in the inter-class series was held. By winning this debate the third year wins the Debating Cup for the year, and also gains one point toward the Banner. The question under discussion was — Resolved that children under fifteen should be admitted to the movies. The affirmative was taken by Miss Gwendolyn Ewing and Miss Doris Dart of Third Year, and the negative by Miss Norah James & Miss Doris Sharples, First Year. The judges were Dr Fyer, Miss Carr and Miss Brittain.

Miss Ewing, in opening the debate, specified the divisions under which her colleague and herself would deal with the resolution and then continue with her own points. The Government, in passing such a law, virtually announces that parents are not capable of lookingg after their children, and if the Government thus interferes in parental control it must continue to do so in order to make its legislation effective. The adverse influence of the interference of the State in individual affairs is shown in the case of Sparta, where there was practically no home life, and hence no room for individual development. Germany is also a living example of the control of the State, leavingg no opportunity for free speech, thought, or opinion. Moreover, such a law as the one proposed would not strike at the root of the evil, but would be ineffective. What would be more advisable would be a stricter censorship, and also more pictures produced solely for children. Also, consider the effect upon a girl or boy of sixteen, upon first seeing a Moving Picture. They would become so fascinated by the new amusement that they would seek it to the exclusion of everythingg else, and the result in the end would be far more harmful than if they had been gradually allowed to see Movies from their childhood.

Miss Norah James, the first speaekr of the Negative, contented that children under fifteen should not be allowed to attend movies because they were harmful to the mind, body, and brain of a child. The theatres are badly ventilated, and contagious diseases, to which children are very susceptible, are easily caught. The glare and flicker of the film on the screen is also injurious to the eyesight of the child which has not yet been fully developed. The special performances which are now held for children affect only the wealthy ones, and the poor, for whom the law is mainly devised, cannot attend the only movies which are suitable for them to see. The Board of censors do not control all the films produced, and where they do so, as in Quebec, the standard of censorship is not high enough. The films which are now produced show life falsely and distort facts.

Miss Doris Dart, before proceeding with her own points for the affirmative side, refuted some of those advanced by her opponent. The censorship could be made effective if properly dealt with. Most of the theatres are airy and well ventilated, and as parents would still continue to attend the movies, they could carry the contagious diseases home to their their children. Miss Dart then continued with her own arguments under the heading of the value of movies in education and amusement.

With regard to the former, in all theatres, films are shown depicting currents events, foreign countries, social events, modern industries, and many other facts of world-wide interest which could not be obtained so easily in any other way. Lectures are apt to be too dull and technical for children to comprehend, photographs cannot convey as great on impression and the legitimate theatre is expensive. As far as the war is concerned, nothing is so effective as the moving pictures to depict the actual scenes for those who were not there. Moreover the movies are not meant to take the place of school but to be a supplement to it. History and geography could be made far more realistic by an illustrated moving picture lecture. These movies would stimulate the observation and imagination of children.

In the field of amusement a child's tastes could be cultivated by seeing some of the world's greatest actors, and also by well known stories or fairy tales acted by child actors. The comedies in the movies are no worse than the humour displayed in the Sunday supplement of newspapers. As children must have a certain amount of amusement and excitement it is far better for them to seek it in a moving picture theatre than to run around the streets, probably in bad company. The elimination of children as devotees of the Movies would have a bad effect on the pictures shown. A large part of the revenue of the theatres would be cut off, and thus they could not afford to get the better class pictures. Also the consorship would be less strict, and the moral condition of the parents would reflect on the home life of the children.

The last speaker of the Negative, Mis DDoris Sharples, opened her remarks with a refutation of certain arguments of her opponents. It might be observed in passing that Miss Sharples was so fluent and witty that some of her points were lost sight of in the general enjoyment of her arguments, and consequently only the main points can be reproduced. To continue with Miss Sharples' view of the question. As regards the interference of the Government in indidual affairs it is doing so in a far more personal way through compulsory education and prohibition. Far from stimulating the imagination of a child it robs him of what he has by the reproduction of "canned drama." The censorship could never be effective as far as children were concerned for there would be nothing left after all the undesirable elements in the films were removed. The Movies create in a child a restless, constant desire for motion, and the coarse humour seen in the theatres is imitated at home. The child is under a continuous strain and nervous tension, and is excited by the lurid adventures of the serials. The increase in juvenile crime has been directly traced to the Movies, where the good, although perhaps triumphant in the end, does not predominate. Serious steps such as marriage and divorce are made light of, and these false impressions remain when the child grows up. There is nothing to promote intelligent thought in watching a movie, but it encourages mental laziness, the finer feeling are dulled with the constant appeal to the emotions, and false ideals are created.

After Miss Gwendolyn Ewing had refuted some of her opponents' arguments the judges withdrew to make their decision. During the interval which ensued Miss Monk spoke of the Public Speaking Contest, which is to be held the last week in March.

It was suggested that the points for style be equal with those for matter and that the latter be more or less original, and not merely a reproduction of articles. Those who are thinkingg of entering the competition are advised to choose their subjects as soon as possible.

The decision of the judges, given by Dr. Fryer, was awaited with much interest, and they took quite a long while to deliberate. In compliance with the request of Miss Monk, Dr. Fryer gave a short criticism of the debate and the debaters. The form in general was good and the speeches were brief and to the point. The sides were uneven in debating experience but the Affirmative had the more difficult side of the debate. After a brief discussion of the merits of the debaters who each deserved commendation in different ways, Dr Fryer announced that after much careful deliberation the decision was in favour of the Affirmative.

INTERESTING ADDRESS TO UNDERGRADUATES

Miss Gibbs, of Victorian Order, Speaks on Public Health Nursing.

At a meeting of the R. V. C. undergraduates, held yesterday at 4.45 p.m., Miss Gibbs, of the Victorian Order of Nurses, gave a very interesting talk on "Public Health Nursing."

There is a very great need for nurses in the field of public healm, and there is a great problem to be solved meeting that need. It was in England, in 1859, that the first district nurse came to be established. This nurse had many difficulties to encounter, and finally a training centre was found to be necessary, in order that more nurses might be sent out fitted to help the first. In 1897 Queen Victoria became interested in the movement, and at her Diamond Jubilee, set apart the sum of £70,000 for a nurses' fund.

In 1892, in New York, two nurses, one of whom was Miss Lillian Wall, decided to spend their time and efforts in earning for the inhabitants of the poorer districts of the city. For a time these nurses met with many obstacles, but as a result of their pioneer work, a greater and more organized movement arose in the city by which more attention was given to this branch of service.

In 1902 the school nurse was established. Miss Rogers, a Canadian, was the first to hold this position. Later, a staff of school nurses was established. There is much work to be done in this field and it presents great opportunities. The school nurse helps the school physician, gets in touch with the children's home, and gives the youth of the community better chances for health and success in life.

Other important divisions of the field of Public Health Nursing have to do with infant welfare work and anti-tuberculosis work. Many more institutions are required at present and also the service of more trained nurses.

Most of the work in Public Health Nursing has developed in large cities. In Canada this development began 15 years earlier than it did in the U. S. In 1897 Lady Aberdeen sent nurses out to the West, and the Victorian Order of Nurses was established. In 1912 the United States established the Red Cross Rural Nursing service, and this is now the Public Health Bureau.

In 1900 Lady Minto gave the Cottage Hospital Fund to provide for small cottage hospitals in the West. Some of these are now splendidly equipped.

The Victorian Order of Nurses gives its nurses a post graduate course and then sends them out ready to take up their work. This post graduate course is the only one in Canada.

The nurse in the country town often has much prejudice to overcome. However, she has a great opportunity to make herself useful, and she soon comes to be very necessary to the community. She gives advice, and care; she gives service, and, though it be humble, yet it is social service in the truest sense.

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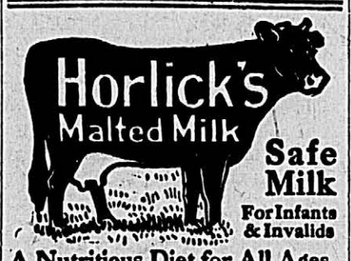

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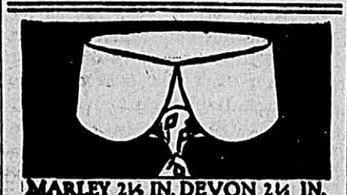
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HISTORICAL SOCIETY HEAR GOOD PAPERS

(Continued From Page 1)

mercial power was in the first place. After 1660 England became the regulator of trade in New England and the coast, and following this we have a kind of monopoly of trade carried on by individuals among whom were the Livingstons, the Waltons, the Ludlows and others. This system of Commerce was carried on until the separation from England.

Separation from England cost Americans their valuable trade with the British West Indies, and, until, the adoption of the constitution in 1789, gave congress some basis upon which to negotiate commercial treaties with foreign countries, the carrying trade with Europe was closed to Americans by discriminating duties. Consequently America enterprise looked to the Orient and directly after the war of independence, the foundations were laid for the splendid trade that brought wealth to the country, until the American sailing vessel was driven from the sea.

The first real legislation of the first Congress of the United States was to encourage shipping and between 1789 and 1795 the merchant fleet of the United States increased from 201,562 tons to 747,965 tons. The Napoleonic wars causing great demand for American products, threw the carrying trade of Europe into American hands, and for a time left the United States no real competition in the China trade. By 1820 in spite of the embargo act and the war of 1812 their shipping had reached 1,280,000 tons and half of this was in foreign trade.

Between 1820 and 1830, 90% of the United States' carrying trade was controlled by American vessels. No other country had ever made such rapid progress.

Great Britain alone, disputed their supremacy. By 1860 the United States owned a greater tonnage than the United Kingdom and nearly as much as the whole British Empire.

At the close of the Revolution, New York had lost about half of her population and her commerce and shipping were completely destroyed even to her fishing fleets. But within 6 months of the time the city was evacuated by the British, the Empress of China sailed from New York to Canton, and was the first American ship to make the voyage to China, sailing February 22, 1784, she had a displacement of 360 tons and was manned by a crew of 46. She was the first American vessel to be copper bottomed. This boat was fitted out by a number of Philadelphian merchants and arrived, with her cargo of "Ginseng" at Canton on August 23rd and arrived home May 11, 1785. The voyage netted $30,000.

Several other New York vessels immediately followed the Empress of China and the merchants of that place were quick to see the need of a strong central government and through the Chamber of Commerce, recognized in 1784, took steps to secure the ratification of the constitution by the state, thus helping to pave the way for the marvellous growth in the American Merchant Marine.

In 1789 Congress passed a measure for the protection of American shipping interests. This provided for discriminating duties upon imports brought to this country in foreign bottoms, and a tax of 50 cents per ton of the registry of every arriving foreign merchantman. Thereafter, despite numerous obstacles shipping grew tremendously. At the close of the war of 1812 the need of a close commercial relation with the old world grew so pressing that some of the more enterprising merchants of New York determined to establish lines of swift sailing packets and there came into existence in 1816. "The Black Ball Line, the first American Packet line between New York and Liverpool. Other lines developed and a competition for speed arose between rival lines and one boat, the "Columbia" made the trip from New York to Liverpool in 16 days. Agents, builders and captains were all part owners of these packets and rapidly grew rich. The United States Packets outstripped all foreign competition and event received the attention of the English parliament, for it was reported by a British committee that American ships had preference over English ships, as to both freight and insurance. Dickens says of them: "Here by the water side were the bow-sprits of the ships stretch across the footway and almost thrust themselves into the windows, lie the noble American vessels, which have made their packet service the finest in the world." In 1860 one of these Packets was so perfected that she made a trip 2,760 miles in 9 days, 17 hours, a record never equalled before or since. While these sailing Packets were doing ocean transportation, steam crafts as nearly as 1800 were competing for river traffic.

Following the Packet era we have The Clipper Ship Era.

The rise of the shipbuilding industry was due to the great expansion in the world's commerce which followed the close of the wars at the beginning of the 19th century. The commerce which England and America had cultivated in the far East demanded fast nd easily managed ships and, Boston and New York strove to produce fast ships from which attempt the famous American Clipper ship was evolved, which type of ship could make the trip to China and back in 6 months and 14 days, including two weeks in port.

The year 1853 marked the height not alone of Clipper Shipbuilding, but also the high tide of the American deep sea Merchant Marine and in 1857 when the financial depression came it was evident that ship building had been over done. Americans made the mistake of continuing to build wooden sailing vessels after the era of steam and iron had arrived. Between the years 1850-60 the proportion of ocean freight carried by steam increased from 14% to 28%.

Internal progress, too, attracted more and more attention, intercommunication was made easier by the coming of the railway and it became more profitable to engage in manufacturing and internal distribution. The carrying trade fell into other hands, particularly England's and at the close of the Civil War, American overseas Merchant Marine had practically disappeared from the seas. But during the last few years Americans have been looking forward to a new era which promises much for the re-establishing of the American merchant marine and for again securing a share in the foreign trade of the world. These are some reasons for the decline of the American merchant Marine, but by no means all.

Why have the stars and stripes disappeared from the shipping industry of the world? is the question which must present itself to American people, and the answer is not difficult. The American people have neglected to aid their merchant marine, they have been averse to the subsidy policy.

The fight for and against subsidies has raged for years and in addition to this, ruling upon rulings on navigation matters have been set down, many of them assisting towards the disappearance of the Merchant Marine from United States. The La Follette Seamen's Bill while good in some respects was drastic in others. In 1915 when it received the president's signature the claim was made that it would nullify every attempt to build up a merchant marine.

(To be continued)

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OLD McGILL GOT REVENGE ON VICTORIA

(Continued From Page 1)

sides getting nasty spills on the ice. Following a mix-up in front of the McGill goal, Anderson slammed the puck past Lally, and once more Victorias were in the lead. McGill pressed hard, and only good work by Laird kept their forwards out. After seven minutes of exciting play, Flanagan placed another hot one in the net, putting the college team ahead, 3-2. The scoring for the period ended when Behan shot and Laird stopped but failed to keep the puck from rolling into the goal.

Third Period.

From the start of the final period, the Red and White showed decided superiority over the tired Vics," Heney and Dawes putting up some fine hockey. The former repeated his feat of evading the opposing team, tricking the defence and passing to Flanagan, who once more shot the disc past Laird. This did not suffice for the McGill man, who in two minutes broke away for a great individual rush, and, after eluding the whole Victoria team, scored his fourth goal, putting McGill three in the lead. "Vics" played their hardest to keep the score down, and during the absence of some of the McGill regulars were able to get through once or twice, but Lally put up a great game in goals and handled the shots until C. Slater put one past him, making the score 6-4. There was no further scoring, most of the players devoting their time to the paying off of old scores, to the apparent delight of some of the spectators. McGill left no doubt as to their being the stronger team, and had they struck their true form earlier in the season we should probably have had another cup reposing at the Union.

McGill		Victoria
Lally	Goal	Laird
Cully	Defence	Magee
Heney	Defence	Shibley
Behan	Forward	Russell
Gallery	Forward	Mowatt
Flanagan	Forward	Slater

Subs.—McGill: Dineen, Nichol, Notman, Lyall. Victorias: Anderson, C. Slater, Hall.

Summary.

First Period.

1—	Victoria	Slater	7.00

Second Period.

2—	Victoria	Slater	2.00
3—	McGill	Gallery	2.00
4—	McGill	Flanagan	2.30
5—	Victoria	Anderson	3.00
6—	McGill	Flanagan	7.00
7—	McGill	Behan	6.30

Third Period.

8—	McGill	Flanagan	2.00
9—	McGill	Flanagan	2.00
10—	Victoria	C. Slater	3.00

In the first game of the evening, an all-star Junior team defeated Melvilles by a score of 4-3.

WHAT'S ON

To-day.

2.00 p.m.—Meeting of Graduation Committee in R.V.C.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Track Club in Union.
5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Class Presidents in Board Room of McGill Union.
7.00 p.m.—Social Service Club at Alexandra School.
7.30 p.m.—Orchestra Practice, Strathcona Hall.
8.00 p.m.—R. A. S. C. Meeting in Engineering Building.

Coming

March 14, 5.00 p.m.—Students' Council Meeting.
March 14, 5.30 p.m.—Meeting of Returned Meds. in New Medical Building.
March 14, 8 p.m.—Junior Dance.
March 15, 2.30 p.m. — Boxing and Wrestling at Union.
March 15—McGill vs. North Branch Senior Basketball.
March 17 — Elections for Students' Council.
March 19—Indoor Track Meet.
March 20—Arts Undergrad. Dinner at Windsor.
March 22—B.. W. and F. Smoker.
March 24—E. F. Surveyer, K.C., on the "Government of the Province," at Strathcona Hall.
April 5—McGill Aquatic Meet.

GEORGE IRVING SPOKE ON THE Y. M. AT McGILL

(Continued From Page 1)

inheritance through a long line of ancestors increase the trouble.

India is also awakening politically. Politics are being discussed on every hand. The general demand is for self-government within the Empire. Here again the problem for leadership is met, not only so, but for followers trained to follow worthy leaders.

Mr. Patterson touched briefly on the work of the Y. M. C. A. with the native Indian army since the outbreak of the war in 1914. That branch of service has an interesting and romantic history. The outcome of it all is that now when the native soldier return, he realizes, in the midst of his general ignorance of many other things, that one institution stood by him and that a Christian one.

Referring to some evidences of progress, Mr. Patterson instanced the case of the one-time Y. M. C. A. Secretary who become the first native Christian Bishop. Another story was told of a serious-minded student who was at one time convinced that Hinduism was India's hope. Now he is more deeply convinced that Christianity is that hope. Hinduism in India has had its chance and has failed. The same may be said of Mohammeddanism and (in China of Confucianism.

In concluding, Mr. Patterson reminded his auditors that these are matters which concern us. Three parts of the British Empire are non-christian, and democracy only succeeds where adherence is given to the principles of Jesus Christ.

Dealing specifically with the work of the McGill Y. M. C. A., Mr. Irving said certain considerations must be faced: — (1) that there must be at the head of affairs a man or groups of men of distinctly high quality; (2) that the objectives must be sharply defined — the emphasis placed more particularly on Christian work; (3) that the work of the association must be increasingly and aggressively Christian. The central purpose of the organisation must be to re-examine the principles and reassert their convictions. Each student, moreover must feel his responsibility and realize his privilege of living his convictions among his fellows.

Turning to the subject of foreign missions, Mr. Irving proceeded to state his reasons for being enthusiastic. The first was that the Church of Christ needs a new demonstration of the power of God in the world. God is in the world whether we realize it or not, and we must consider our personal privilege in co-operating with him. Secondly, in view of after-the-war conditions and the proposed League it is imperative to consider what we may do. A framework of legislation without a new spirit indwelling will be useless. Thirdly, it is one of the few heroic appeals that may still be made to young men. Missionary work is a heroic task that is seldom applauded. Lastly, he was enthusiastic because Christ wishes it, and we believe he has the moral right to command us.

In concluding, Mr. Irving reminded his hearers that they were present to rededicate their lives to the higher life of the University. Referring to his own work he said, "I wouldn't swap jobs with the King," and hoped that every man present considered his opportunity in the same light.

Following were brief speeches from Drs McMurthy and Harry Shaw. A few questions were asked by members of the audience and were answered by Mr. J. Coote, Treasurer of the McGill Mission.

In the absence of Mr. E. Clarke of Toronto, Mr. F. C. Carrie of the same city represented the National Council.

The meeting was brought to a close by the signing of the National Anthem.

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your interest or your efforts. These boys have to get back to their normal lives, and it's up to all of us to see that they get back by the easiest road. They've had enough of hard roads to last them all their lives.

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THEOLOGICAL WORK IN KHAKI UNIVERSITY

Dr. Rexford Sends Report of Overseas Students in Theology

GOOD WORK BEING DONE.

Classes Are Held in Theological College at Ripon, Yorkshire.

The following letter has been received by Dr. Warriner, Dean of the Joint Faculty of the Co-operating Theological Colleges, from Dr. E. I. Rexford. It contains a report of the work being done in the Theological Department of the Khaki University, and the letter was read at the regular Faculty meeting of the Joint Board this week. It will be remembered that three of our Montreal professors are engaged in this work in England, as well as a number of professors from other Canadian cities.

Tower Hotel, Ripon, Yorks,
19th February, 1919.

Rev. Dr. Warriner, Dean of the Joint Faculty of Co-operating Colleges, Divinity Hall, Montreal.

Dear Dr. Warriner,—We have at length settled down to definite work at a Theological School at Ripon, in Yorkshire, and although the sudden change from Bramshott seemed at first to be a great blow to our work, it has really turned out to be to good advantage with the work which we have undertaken.

The reception given us by the Ecclesiastical Authorities at Ripon has been most cordial and encouraging. At Ripon there is a very good college building, the home before the war of the Ripon Clergy College, which has been rented during the war period as a hotel. We have been able to secure a large section of this institution as a home for our Theological Classes. This provides us with three good class rooms, a library and office, and residence for four members of the staff. The library consists of about 1,000 volumes of theological works, well adapted to the work which we are carrying on.

Bishop Drury of Ripon invited the members of the staff to the Bishop's Palace and placed a splendid Diocesan library at the disposal of the members of the staff. This library has a revenue of $500 a year, and is, therefore, well stocked with modern theological works.

The fuel ration has been a serious matter for us, but by installing Canadian stoves in the hall and in some of the rooms, and using coke, we have been able to make our quarters fairly comfortable up to the present time.

Our staff has been completed by the addition of two members, as already intimated to you, namely, Dr. Eakin and Rev. Professor Ferguson, the former of Toronto and the latter of St. John's College, Winnipeg. The Y.M.C.A. has kindly consented to share with us the very valuable services of Dr. Eakin. He will go to France during the month of March and then return to continue his work with us until the close of the session. The director of the Chaplain Service has also very generously placed at our disposal the services of the Rev. Professor Ferguson. The expenses of Dr. Eakin and Professor Ferguson will consist of their incidental expenses arising from their services in connection with the Theological Faculty. The allotment of subjects to our staff is arranged as follows:—

Rev. Professor Walsh — Apologetics and the 1st year Systematic Theology. Rev. Prof. Gifford — Church History and probably Methodist Church Polity. Professor Greaves — Public Speaking, Sermon Delivery. Rev. Dr. Eakin—The Old Testament and Homiletics. Rev. Professor Ferguson — The New Testament and English Church History; while I am endeavouring to present Systematic Theology, 2nd and 3rd year; Religious Education, 1st year and 2nd year; Pastoral Theology and Liturgics.

Lieut. Maclaren, of the British Agricultural College, who is doing work in connection with the Khaki University, has placed at our disposal 28 volumes on Rural Community Improvement, and we are in communication with him under the Khaki University in order to secure his services for this subject during the absence of Dr. Eakin in France.

Of the forty candidates who made application for the privilege of attending our classes, between twenty-five and thirty have reported. In addition to these we have ten or fifteen partial students, taking one or more of the courses provided by our staff. Others, though authorized by Military Headquarters, have been unable to secure their transfers to Ripon at the present time, because of local considerations. We have a large numer of applicants from the corps in France, making an earnest appeal that something should be done to enable them to take advantage of these classes, but up to the present time the Military Authorities have not been able to see their way clear to grant this privilege.

One hundred selected students from the English areas have been granted the privilege of attending some one of the British universities, and are now carrying on their work. This is very much appreciated by the student body, as it enables them to enjoy the privileges which otherwise would come within the reach of very few of them.

One feature connected with the soldier-student life has been quite a surprise to us all. The men find that they have a better grasp of literary work than they had before they enlisted. This testimony comes to us from so many different quarters that it seems to be established beyond question. This is a great encouragement to us, as we were repeatedly told that if we did succeed in gathering any number of soldier-students together, we should find that their mental condition and attitude was such that it would be impossible to get them to do any satisfactory work. We feel now, that if we have the opportunity of continuing the scheme which we are working out at Rippon, a very satisfactory piece of work can be done with these men by the end of June next.

I remain, faithfully yours.
E. I. REXFORD,
Dean of the Theological Faculty,
Khaki University.

To date, 28 Registered Students.
50 Partial Students.

PRESIDENT OF ARTS UNDERGRADUATED SOCIETY

GRANT SMITH

Campus Leaders.

GRANT SMART.

Grant Smart, President of the Arts Undergraduate Society, first thumped his way into fame some time in 1897, the place being Ottawa. Receiving his early education at Lachine High School, he joined the class of Arts '18, but was absent from the Arts Faculty for a year, later returning with Arts '19. His activities have been—Class and faculty football and hockey, Historical Club; Secretary Arts '19, 1917-1918; President Arts Undergraduate Society, 1918-1919.

The course taken by Smart is a B.A. one, with Economics as the Major subject. In politics he is a staunch Liberal and a loyal booster of the town of Lachine. His favourite colour he alleges to be green, but all indications point to its being a deep ruby red. His pet pursuit is doing the juggernaut act down the Redpath Library; and his pet hatred, missing a meal.

NOTICES

Daily Staff

An inportant meeting of the Daily Staff is called for Friday at 1.05 p.m. All students who work on the paper are urged to make it their business to be present as important matters will be taken up.

The Senior Basketball team will play North Branch Y. M. C. A. on Saturday night in the North Branch gymnasium. A good attendance of rooters is urged.

Graduation Committee

A meeting of the Graduation Committee as chosen by the executives of the graduating years, will be held in the R. V. C. this afternoon (Thursday) at two o'clock.

All members of the Committee are requested to be present as very important matters will be disgussed and settled.

Arts Seniors.

Not only is it necessary to sit for your pictures for the Graduation Picture, but the proof of the one you choose must be returned. Otherwise, the photographer does not know which one you prefer and so cannot proceed with the grouping.

There are a good many who have not returned their proofs, and they are asked to do so as soon as possible.

Track Club Meeting

An important meeting of the Track Club will be held in the Union at 5.00 o'clock this afternoon. As this will be the last meeting before the Indoor Track Meet all the members are asked are asked to be present.

Social Service Club

All members of the club are particularly requested to be present at the Alexandra School this evening at 7.00 p.m.

Notice

All who are desirous of entering the Wicksteed Competition, to be held on April 8 and 10, and in this way try for an "M" and medal or cups, are pected to be on the small floor of the Central "Y," at 5.20, when Instructor Walsh will go through the events in detail. Any student who has had the least experience in gymnasium exercise could by starting in to-night become competant in every event

Track Meet Tickets

Admission tickets for the Track Meet may be obtained from the Hall porter in the Union or from the class representatives on the Track Club Executive. The price of the tickets is fifteen cents.

Boxing and Wrestling

There will be an extra practice on Saturday at 2.30 for the men taking Boxing or Wrestling with the B., W. and F. Club.

A meeting of the **Class Presidents** will be held at the Board Room of the McGill Union, at 5.00 p.m., Thursday, March 13.

Meeting of Students' Council, 5 p.m., Friday, 14th, in McGill Union. Very important business

Notice

Meeting of the returned Meds, Friday, March 14, 1919, at 5.30. New Med. Building. Election of officers and other business.

All up.

Orchestra

Members are urged to make a special point of turning out to the practice to be held at Strathcona Hall at 7.30 this evening. In addition to the usual grind, important business will be discussed.

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MORE INTEREST IN SWIMMING WANTED

Swimming Club Aims to Make Every Student a Swimmer.

It is a crowning disgrace that many graduates and students of McGill are unable to swim. At many of the American universities all undergraduates are required to be able to swim before obtaining their degrees. It is true this stigma on the honour of the university is partly due to the stagnation produced by the drain of war. But now, will McGill tolerate such a stigma any longer? An opportunity is going to be given to all undergraduates to learn not only now to swim, but to swim well.

Up to the present not enough interest in this sport has been shown. Surely no one disputes that this is the cleanest of sports. Even the magnificent victories secured by the McGill representatives at the M.A.A.A. aquatic meet failed to arouse more than a ripple of enthusiasm. This lack of appreciation can be traced directly to the fact that many students cannot understand the effort McGill put forth to snatch the victory from the finest swimmers in Canada. If every student was a swimmer, a revelation of the tradition set by McGill would come to them and a great enthusiasm for sport would sweep over the college. One of the most prominent duties of the Swimming Club is to arouse enthusiasm, and the best way to accomplish this is to make everyone appreciate the noble sport.

The club recognizes that the most urgent duties of the club is not to carry off prizes, but to teach others and with its accustomed celerity decided on a course of action.

Tuesday afternoon, in the Central "Y," Tank, a meeting took place. It was a very unimposing meeting and quite unofficial. Assembled there were McGill's finest and best swimmers. Such famous men as Hal Fisk, Patten, Walker, Bastable, "Art" Walsh, "Webby" Webster, Doug Lyall, Steamship Pitt and others, called together by a common purpose — to revive swimming. When such a collection of men come together, inspired by a single motive, it augurs well for the future of the project under way.

A regular course of swimming lessons has been arranged and a schedule prepared. Every afternoon some representative of the Swimming Club will be at the Central Y.M.C.A. Tank, from 5.00 to 6.00, ready to teach absolute beginners how to swim, or to criticize the attempts of the more advanced swimmers. With such able instructors, under such favourable conditions, and with so great an object to be obtained, it is little wonder that many predict that ere long every student will be able to swim.

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